eontracts.

Post, Wilmington, N. C.

Which!

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilming on, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXCURSIONS!

CURSIONS, CONCERTS, FESTVALS, &

printed in the BEST STYLES and at the

CALL AND GET MY PRICES

of a neighboring county, and the

may be of equal interest here: "You communicate the desire of the

communicate the desire of the communicate the desire of the case what remedy they have in the case where assessors have falled to perform their duty or to make a report by the second h orday in June 1988.

The assessors having failed to perform their duty an emergency has arisen requiring the action of the commissioners. Section 1 of the Machinery Act provides that "the assessment when made shall be in force until altered as may be provided by law."

This is applicable to an assessment of the same as this provided by the same as t

which no return has been returned for the present year, as a basis of uniform valuation as prescribed in sections 18 and 57 of the Machinery Act, and this course is recommended to the beard. In revising and correcting the assessments the board should not lose sight of their right to consider the enhanced value of improved property in a township and increase the valuation accordingly. I think the whole practical management of this question rests with

management of this question rests with the board of commissioners, who must see that all tax-payers in the county shall equally and uniformly share the

ged in receiving the lists of tax-payers

and the performance of their duty is confined to twenty days after the sec-and Monday in June."

NEW AUVERTISEMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS

A TTENTION IS CALLED TO A LARGE

Jersey Jackets,

SILKS and

House in this City can show such a rar

ty of Black and Colored Si:ks,

Mattings, Mattings,

SATINS.

In Black and Colors, "all the go."

NEW ADVERT REMENTS BETTER OCIETIES, CLUBS, &c., GIVING EX-

Posters and Tickets

LOWEST PRICES at Job Printing Office.

R. H. GRANT & CO., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. NORTH FRONT STREET

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE VEBY BEST GAS FIXTURES

BATH TURE, WASH STANDS Plumbing a Residence

Ready for the occupant. FOUNTAINS, PRINKLERS, PUMPS, HOES,

And special attention paid to driving WELL PUMPS.

Satisfaction guaranteed, as we employ the best workmen. Give us a call, je 22 tf R. H: GRANT & CO.

For Wrightsville Sound



N AND AFTER JUNE 19TH THE WAG-

june 22-1m J. T. SOUTHERLAND. OFFICE CLERK & TREASURER CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

June 20th, 1883. Bonds and Coupons CALLING DUE THE IST DAY OF JULY, 883, will be paid on presentation at the

Frst National Bank in this city. JOHN D. TAYLOR,

While BK GIVEN ON THE HIR OF WHILE BK GIVEN OF THE WHILE BK GIVEN O A FREE DINNER

on the occasion of the opening on the date abve set forth, and invite all our friends to be present. The following distinguished gen demen have been invited to make addresses on the cocasion:

Rev. J. C. Price, Rev. G. W. Lee, Rev. R. A. Fisher, Rev. J. H. Farley, Hon. Geo. A. Mebane, Rev. J. R. Faulk, Prof. Wiley Lane of Washington City, and others. These gentlemen are too well known to require introduction or commendation at our hands.

unprecidented success. To secommedate the people we have chartered the Palace Steamers Shenandoah and Newbern. Round Trip Only \$1.00. DINNER FREE!

The excursion bids fair to be a grand and

The Steamers will leave Elisabeth City at 8 o'clock, A. M., and will return the same day. A fine Band of Music will be secured for the occasion. For futther particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE & CO.

CAROL-NA CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPT.

Wilmington, N. C., June 10th, 1881

The Most Comfortable Route to the

MOUNTAINS.

all points in WESTERN NORTH CARO-LINA.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS run through from Charlotte to Old Port and thence to Asheville. Passengers have fine view of the Mountain Stemany from as OBSERVATION CAR, leaving OLD PORT at 7:18 A. M., arriving at Asheville EM A. M., and Warm Springs 12:38 P. M. Je 13-4m Geu'l Passenger Agent.

COTTON PRESSES. COTTONGINE

REST GOODS OF THE RIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARAN.

TEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

ASTLY BETTER!

THAN AN

THE PRICE I AN SELLING GOOD

I AM SELLING

Handsome Black and Colored Bunt-ings at 15 cent per yard, worth 30. retty Lawns, fast colors, at 7 cents White Scotch Pland Lawn at 12je,

Pretty Cotton Plaid Dress Goods, at 10 cts per yard, better than 15 cents Gingham.

The very best 10 cents Bleached Cotton ever sold in this or any other

5,000 yards Hamburg Trimmings, ex-cellent quality, and very cheap, from 5 cents up.

Bordered Handkerchiefe at 3 cents each, with the largest stock in that line in the city.

Good 200 yards Spool Cotton, at two Spools for 5 cents.

COME AND LOOK AT MY STOCK DRESS GOODS

deal for cash, and cater to those who get their money by hard licks, and propose to give you good value

You can buy a DRESS from me for a

LOOK LIKE A PRINCESS

Great Bargains

GLOVES, HOSIERY, CORSETS, PANTS GOODS,

Oheap, Cheap, Cheap

GIVE ME A CALL

JOHN J. HEDRICK

WILMINGTON POST

Eight (8) lines, Nonparell type, con ertion and twenty five cents per line for each additional insertion. All advertisements will be charged of the shove rates, except on special The subscription price to The WilMINGTON POST is \$2 00 per year; six
months \$1 00.

All communications on busines must The subscription price to THE WILbe addressed to THE WILMINGTON Fayetteville or vid Ferry-

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER. MR. EDITOR;—I attach below the leading editorial of the Wilmington Post, of June 8th:

MR. EDITOR;—I attach below the leading editorial of the Wilmington Post, of June 8th: rests it claim to public admiration as much on what it has left undone as on It strikes your correspondent that there is a lesson here for Fayetteville what it has performed, let it be remembered that the world suffers from nothing so much as being too much governed, and that of all prominent positions that of President of the United States is the one least suited for the lisplay of restless activity. For the dignity with which Gen. Arthur has porne himself in the white house, for

people. Shall we presume that this "short cut" from Wilson to Florence must necessarily come through Fayetteville; and, trusting to our own presump tions, finally discover that Fayetteville, alike with Wilmington, is flanked? It is a well-known fact that a route seven miles below Fayetteville is the shortest by several miles, and that by engineers. estimates it will cost, besides the perpetual running expenses for the longer distance, about one hundred thousand dollars for extra and additional grades and bridges over Rockfish and other streams to come to our town. The "cut off," if it comes through Fayetteville, will be several miles longer and on a more expensive grade. I am informed that the estimates of the whole additional cost would be in the neighbordent and their respect for the man,-

It is an open secret that through the earnest advice of Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Coast Line system, his people will agree to encounter all these extra natural costs, provided our people will bear the superficial costs, and really desire that the road shall come through the town instead of passing below it. Col, Bridgers has said more than once that if his company were to any one, it seem. There is no "fun" given the right of way through the town and an eligible site for a depot, he had

His company, at the General Stockinst, will certaily build this "cut off," and they will also decide to come to Fayetteville, if right of way and a depot site is tendered them; but if, with the additional protection them. grades and bridges, of hep in veistings an entrance fee into the town, they will treat Fayetteville as they have treated

Wilmington, and give us the go-by.

If our C. F. & Y. V. R. R., is going to Bennettsville and around and across the country for freight and trade, I see no reason why a place for a direct through line north and south should not be given to the Wilson & Florence road. We want not contract the second trade of the wilson of the second trade of the wilson of the second trade. road. We want not only competing lines but feeders for the grand trunk routes north, and south, all touching our market. This grand through route should be welcomed to Fayetteville, and with no time lost about it.

O. H. B. The Bourbon papers of the state are profusely furnished with correspondence giving the views of their promipent men as to the prospects for 1884, Senator Ransom and Representative Yates have become somewhat notorious as "prophetic luminaries," and heir actions are heralded for the con-

solation of the heretofore unterrified. The latest onslaught upon the conservative and Republican lines, is an attempt to create the impression that Republicans who neglected to vote in last year's campaign will persist in the same course, and therefore the salvation of bourbonism is secured. This far-fetched crumb of comfort is tendered in a recent correspondence to the Goldsboro Messenger, from Washington City. How delightfully delicious are the delusions which find rest in Bourbon bosoms. "Man never is, but always to be blest."—North State.

President Arthur.

The following candid expressi from the Brooklyn Union will be mad with interest, especially by those who know that it was probably written by the man who was for years the editor of the New York Times, and who did more to make it a great metropolitan journal than any other man ever connected with it:

There have been but few presidents whose blunders could be packed into such small compans. There has been none who has so successfully avoided the mistakes that triends and foes alike

the mistakes that friends and roce after expected from him.

He has been blamed for lack of vigor when he really deserves credit for the resolution with which he resisted all solicitations to effect changes for mere sake of change. He has been abused for his discrimination in favor of the for his discrimination in favor of the "stalwart" faction of officeseekers when he was earning their enmity and becoming the object of their vituperation.

The revolver that did the week is the

His accession to the chief of President Garrield was associated not only with a great national misfortune and a deep and hasing mahifestation of a people's grief, but with the bitter disappointment of one party faction and appointment of one party faction and

president Arthur has justified neither the apprehensions of the friends of his predecessors nor the expectations of his own. He has met the demands of a position of exceptional difficulty with remarkable success, and has given no one cause to assume that either the gratification of ambition pr the satisaction of any feeling of wrong has affected his discharge of the duties of his or Gen. Grant his proved fidelity to the cause of civil service reform is all the more creditable in view of the blundering trustfulness of those charged with its promotion; his resolute oppo-sition to congressional jobberry, such as was embodied in the river and har-

the firmness which he has brought to the disposal of all questionable demands made on him, at home or directed at him from abroad, for his graceful discharge of all the social responsibili-ties of his position, and his scrupulous respect for its proprieties, he deserves the warmest acknowledgements of ever-American citizen. There has been no opportunity publicly to convey to him an expression of the feeling with which his official career is regarded among a community which numbers so many of personal friends. But the appreciative and intelligent people of Brooklyn may be trusted to make a fitting use of the present one, and to employ it to manifest alike their approval of the Presi-

The Reason Why! A Democratic editor innocently inquires why the Republicans give so much time to the position of the Democracy on the tariff question and say nothing about their own views on the subject. The reason should be obivious in discussing the Republican position on the tariff. The party passed the no doubt of the location of the road bill through Congress last spring embodying Its views on the subject and feels reasonably well satisfied with its free-trade and protection Democrats and cheering on the fight. It's a free it to come to an end right away.—

A Bond of Union. It is altogether an error to suppose that the Republican and Liberal party are not in full accord and barmony not only in this state but others. There is no earthly reason why they should be otherwise. Both stand on the same platform, both advocate the equal political rights of all the people, and a free ballot-the essential principles of liberty. This carries all other cognate measures: Education, greatest good to the greatest number, material prosperity of all, and pursuit of happiness by all. What more is wanted, or can be to secure the co-operation and endorse

ment of the people? Nothing! The party that saved the governmen and secured a restored Union-that spilled biood and expended vast treasures in the cause which should be dear to all men,-that preferred peace, but shrunk not from war to perpetuate the only free government upon earth-for the future admiration of the worldsuch a party cannot be rejected by those who desire to hold and maintain their personal rights.—American.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 13. The Post's Uniontewn apecial says: James Nutt, son of the late state treasurer, A. C. Nutt, shot and killed N. L. Dukes, his father's murderer, this evening at 7:30. He shot four times, all the balls taking effect. Dukes died instantly. Dukes had been frequently warned of his danger in remaining in Uniontown, and he lately said that he would either stay there or in the cemetery. It is said that he had expressed fear of Capt. Nutt's son. To-day James Nutt was seen practicing with a revolver at his home and this evening he was standing near the postoffice when Dukes came along. As Dukes was passing be turned his head and noticed young Nutt just as he stepped from the doorway and fired, the shot taking effect in Delegation. Dukes started to run, when Nutt fol-

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF MALLY & SHELL

## City Items.

Good weather for ducks.

This is the excursion sessor Pay your subscription to the Poer. Advertise in the Post if you want !

Gen. Manning says fish are pientiful at the rocks.

See R. H. Grant & Co's. ad. This firm is prepared to do the best work on the shortest notice.

Wilmington has been greatly bless the past week, most of the lawyer have been in Pender.

See ad, of Thos. J. Southerland ragonette for Wrighteville Sou very evening at 6 o'clock. If you desire recreation, visit Hote

Brunswick at Smithville, and you will be successful in retaining it. See ad, of McIntire's, the ladies furnishing establishment, he always har

the best assortment on hand. See ad, of N. Jacobi's fine plantation for sale. We know the place and we

take pleasure in recommending it. Pender Court was in session the pas week, the lawyers say Burgaw is the

warmest place this side of "Hades." Josh T. James, Eeq., has returned from his visit north, he only got as far as Richmond-home sick brought him

Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the First Pres byterian Church, will occupy the pulpit of the Lutheran Church on Sunday

night next.

Don't fail to visit the new establish ment of H. M. Bowden & Co., harness and carriage store on north Fron street, before buying elsewhere.

Rev. G. D. Bernheim, formerly pas tor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutherar Church in this city, has been called to Grace Church, Phillipsburg, N. J. The boatd of andit and finance de

clined to concur in proposition of the

board of aldermen, at their last meeting to open dock at foot of Chesnut street.

Hotel and get some of those fine pigcent better. Rev. Mr, Peschau of the Lutheran Church of this city, will go to Newberry, S. O., to deliver the annual address

Newberry College. Sheriff Manning is spending a week at the Inlet, with his family on his water palace. We understand that he fair this fall, a fine forty-two inch biwill leave for his usual northern visit about the 1st of August.

next Sunday night, to the students of

Rev. C. M. Payne, of the Secon resbyterian Church, left Monday for Lexington, N. C., where he will spend a portion of his summer vacation probably being absent a month.

Death of Congressman Green's

The wife of Wharton J. Green died at the family residence, near Fayetteville, Saturday last, She had been an invalid for a long time, and a great suf-

Hon, A. A. McKoy will not get back to this his home circuit again to hold courts for four years, as he will have to ride the whole circuit of the state before holding courts in this district. We hope he will enjoy the the trip.

Colored Masons. At a meeting of Giblem Lodge No 2, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W M -John Holleway. 8 W-Samuel E. Rush. J W-George W. Murrey.

Treasurer-James A. Lowery. Secretary Thomas M. Sim Tiler James D. Dry.

S D-Lewis Hollinsworth. J D-Caleb Hardy. 8 5-John A. Sheridan.

Chaplain-John D. Nizon.

J 8-Henry Turner.

Marshal James P. Green. These officers, together with these lected by Mt. Nello Lodge No. 14, will be installed at the Opera House colored Masonic fraternity will, have a grand parade and an execution to ithville; the whole to conclude with

A colored man by the name of John Smith was picked up on the states in a inquiry, has sent the following to a helpless condition; he was taken to as inquiry, has sent the following to the Clerk of the Board of Commissions of t

rope for the purpose of securing a lof steamers to run between this and a pleasant trip. vote( I heal

Services on Saints days, morning at 1 P. M.

ment of Mr. Samuel G. Hall, practical book and job printer; we know that he is just what he ren "a practical book and job printer," doing all kinds of printing, from a mammoth poster to a nest visiting card. Mr. Hall does not run a "Che printing office, yet his charges are so moderate that a miser could find no cause to grumble at them.

Capt. Eric Gabrielsen, the popular and courteons sommander of the Reve-me Cutter Colfax, for the past three years, has been ordered to Newport. Capt. G has been here the full time al lowed by the regulations, andirevery body is sorry to see him leave, but our loss is his gain. He goes to the best to see him go yet if he must go, which is the case, we congrutate him on ob-taining a station so exceedingly delightful, Capt. L. N. Stodder, who relieves Capt. Gabrielsen is a gentleman whom all of our people will like, and as we must loose Capt. G. we are very much pleased with the gentleman who will take his place.

Mayor Hall had some boys before him | DRESS GOODS. Monday afternoon for going in bathing at the foot of Chemut street, thus vio-lating a city ordinance. After giving them a good lectors, and warning them as to what they might expect in future, ordinance against bathing within cer-Oross street between sundown and dark, and anywhere south of Bed Oross and north of Princess after dark. He cantioned them particularly against swim-ming across the river in the day time.

Bicycle Riding at the State Pair The Western Toy Company, of Chicago, Ill., will offer through the N. C. State Agricultural Society at the state cycle of the most modern construction with hollow roller Bessemer steel felloss and genuine round rubber tires, for the best bicycle riding by any rea-dent of North Carolina, speed and grace to be considered. Bicycle riding is very popular in Europe and is rap-idly becoming very much so in this country. This is a fine chance to get a good machine on easy terms.

The Fire Monday Morning. About half past 1 o'cleck the alarm of fire was sounded and it was accer-tained to be logated on Eighth between Bladen and Harnet, in the first district.

At 25, 30, 35, 37 1-2, 40 and 45 June 22-18 M. McIntire. CITY OF WILMINGTON, N.C., MAYOR'S OFFICE,

June 19, 1883. THEREAS INFORMATION has been ged with the undersigned, as Mayor o and or deposit, have wilfully failed and efeed to render a proper return of their faxables to the Tax Lister, appointed by law to receive the same, assuming for themselves the right to construe the law, and willfully evaling the plain requirement thereof.

How, therefore, notice is hereby given that in all cases where the failure is wilful and glaring, the said parties will and shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

june 23-15 "E. D. HALJ. Mayor. Valuable Plantation and Rice Lands for Sale.

VALUABLE PLANTATION WITHIN which 75 acres are under cultivation with advancey houses for laborers, Rice Barns and necessary outbuildings; the balance of the tract about 1,000 percs of timber Pine

The fire originated at the residence of Mr. W. H. Strickland, it is supposed from a lamp which was left burning on a table in one of the rooms; the flates spread so rapidly that it was with much difficulty that Mrs. Strickland and her child was saved from the burn-

ing building, the furniture and eloth-ing being all destroyed. The fire next communicated to the houses occupied by Henry Neil and A. J. Walker, and

estival at night in the City Hall,

he an illustration of the wednesd Their statement, their politicisms and a

a young lady

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

PRIDAY MURNING, JUNE 22, 1888. the city and is hard at work getting matters ready for the road leading from Wilson to Elorence. Mr. Bridgers means business, he intends to build the Florence road, he considers it due his stockholders that he should do so, and we 

Florence inside of two years.

TARIFF. . issue a portion of an address delivered before an agricultural association in New Jersy, by Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, in 1882. We shall publish the balance of this able address in our next, and we earnestly request its thorough examination by our readers. This article takes the matter up and argues it from an agricultural standpoint. It is particularly interesting to our farmers, shows why they are interested in a protective tariff, and why they should take hold and help to maintain it, We shall continue publishing these tariff articles for the purpose of thoroughly consumed at home. posting our people on the subject, Every person should be perfectly familiar with the whole question of a protective tariff, and when that is the

verdict at the ballot box. THE STAR.

case we shall have no doubt about their

employ a fighting editor, only for one ket. This is necessary to make his week, to do the fighting for its present terming productive and remunerative, editors, we doubt very much whether and the more certain and steady it is the epithets, lie, falsehood, rascal, the better he can calculate, and more scoundrel, &c., &c., will be hurled at ] editor as much as any paper in the south. Mr. Kingsbury is a thorough gentleman, courteous to a fault, to his church member, he started out by sayand from that day every little Democratic whippersnapper in the state has been kicking at him. We venture the doubts his moral courage, and were it prove to be good they want but little. ot for his conscientious scruples con- In the foreign market there are also cerng the code, there would be a few other elements which affect it. Com-

We believe in the code, and feel mor- buys of them and not of us-

are prepared to settle the matter in to do this by building up manufactures

HOW PROTECTION AFFECTS THE FARMER.

An Address Delivered Before The New Jersey State Agri-

Mankind might dispense with wearing cent per pound; mutton, 10 per cent; shoes, and use rawhide to wrap their weel from 10 to 12 cents per pound

amounts in products to about the interest of the termer as an example one of the termer or tant as the products are, if we leave out cotton and tobacco it will dustry in the state of New Je at home and only a yery small portion in the United states for 1880, the last we have the data for, and which is obably near enough for a fair yearly everage, so far as the following products were concerned, was as follows:

Of all these there were exported proticle from Mr. James W. Swank, of the years of only \$262,492,688; Philadelphia, which we hope all of our, the rest was consmued at home. The subscribers read. Mr. Swank is an able percentage of the above producs exbusiness man, of great experience, and Ported was 10.68, and of that consumed knows what he is writing about; his sr- at home, 39,32. This, as will be seen, ticles are instructive, and all should does not include the buckwheat, beets, study them, as the tariff question is carrots, peas, beans, sweet potatoes cabbound to be the leading one before the country in 1884. We publish in the parent, egg plants, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, melons, onions, and other vegetables and fruits which are raised all over the country, and which in value amount in the aggregate to millions of dollars every year, none of which comparatively speaking is exported, but all are commumed at home.

If you take these into your calculation It will be safe to say that, of the agricultural products raised by our farmers in the western and northwestern states of the Union, not more than eight per of the Union, not more than eight per all of whom, every man, woman cent. is exported, and ninety-two per child, whether working in the mi cent. of all they raise on their farms is

money comes from his surplus crops, His wheat, his corn and his potatoes are so much money to him. His inbushels. To derive most from his crops If our contemporary, the Star, will he requires a certain and reliable marsure will be his return. He also wants it editors, which is now being done. a near market. The heaviest tax on a The fact is the Star needs a fighting farmer is that which he pays for getting his crops to market; therefore the nearer the market the less the cost .-The home market is nearer than a for brethren of the press. A consistent eign market, hence less expensive and, being at home, is more certain and reing that he was opposed to the code, leable. The people of a town, city, or manufactory must be fed, and the farmer can calculate with some degree of certainty as to what they will require assertion that it he would change for a The foreign market is always uncerfew days and declare in favor of the tain, dependent upon the foreign harcode, he would be more courteously vest as well as other contingencies. If treated than any editor in the state. their harvest should be bad they want No one who knows Mr. Kingsbury much to make up the denciency; if it

Next to a fertile and productive soil

the farmer requires a market in which

tified at our city contemporary letting. From this brief review it will be down and allowing such fellows to hurt seen that the home market is the farthelie at it so promiscuously, and we mer's main dependence. It buys more hope yet to see it rise and assert its than nine tenths of all he has to sell. self-respect. Mr. W. H. Bernard is as It is more steady and secure; therefore brave a man as North Carolina affords, and we shall be much disappointed if he does not teach some persons a lesson which they will be long in forgetting before this controversy is over.

The Virginia style of settling these market. There is nothing the state questions is good enough for us, and can do which wil be of more befit to whenever we insult a gentleman we the farmer. If protective duties tend

Zealand, the cattle herds of the Roeps in South Africa, the sugar in Jameics, the rice fields in India, the cotton plantations in the southern states, or the grain growing perficie in past, agriculture in some one or more of it, branches es has been and ever will continue to be the leading industry of the world. If it is not the foundation upon which all the others depend; indeed, no other industry could be successfully prosecuted, even if it could exist, without it. Mankind might dispense with wearing shoes, and use rawhide to wrap their seeding purposes are admitted free to benefit the farmers; beef and pork, I can protection in the part of England and atheory to misrepresent this question before our people with the view of prejudicion our farmers against the manufacturing industry of the country. For years there is not the foundation upon which all the others depend; indeed, no other industry could be successfully prosecuted to benefit the farmers; beef and pork, I can protection in the part of England and atheory to misrepresent this question before our people with the view of prejudicion our farmers against the manufacturing industry of the country. For years there is not the foundation upon which all the others depend; indeed, no other industry could be successfully prosecuted to benefit the farmers; beef and pork, I can protection in the part of England and atheory to misrepresent this question theory our farmers against the manufacturing industry of the country. For years the industry of the country. For years the industry of the country. For years the property of the country. For years the industry of the country. For years the industry of the country. For years the industry of the country. For years the property of the country. For years the industry of the country. For y Mankind might dispense with wearing shoes, and use rawhide to wrap their weel from 10 to 12 cents per pound; and from 10 to 12 cents per pound and from 10 to 12 per cent added; and highly however inconvenient, dispense with the shoemaker but it would be impossible for the character to dive out foreign competitors, and leave our without the farmer to supply him with home market almost exclusively free food. for our own farmers.

There was last year (1881) 14,122 persons employed in this business; some in Pat-

parts of the state. Many, indeed most, of these persons have others dependent upon them. Men have families, and girls have parents who live from the wages earned in the mills. If yet assume that each of these passons has two other dependent upon him or her, who thus live from the wages earned, it will make 42,366 people who are living in New Jersey from this one industry alone. But when you put them logister in town you create a necessity for other persons living with them. They would want churches for religious worship want churches for religious worship want churches for religious worship.

is this all. There must be some kind of government and men to carry it on. Your police, fire, light water and fax departments would require many men. With all these and those dependent upon them you would swell your city to not less than 65,000 people, all of whom, either directly, would be dependent upon this one industry; and all of whom, every man, woman, and all of whom, every man, woman, and all of whom, every man, woman, and

child, whether working in the mill at-tending the stores, ministering to the sick or performing police duty, would be fed by the farmer. Now, atthough not all gathered in one city, so far as, our state is concerned, this one industry gives employment to support, directly and indirectly, this number of persons scattered or to dispose of the surplus produce. His persons scattered up and down in dif-ferent locations of the state. And the other manufacturing industry, not only in the state of New Jersey, but in the whole United States; the farmer not only feeds them and all those depositions upon them, but all the only other persons who live off of them, whether as

lawyers, doctors, teachers, storekespers

outchers, bakers, taitors, dressmakers arters, or mechanics. Newark, with its 136,508 inhabitants s made up almost entirely of people dependent upon the manufacturers.

There are varied manufactures, empracing almost every description of goods that the inventive genius of man can devise or conceive from a needle to an anchor. The yearly value of the manufactured products of this city, as shown by the last census, amounts to \$66,243,525. The town rests upon its bracing almost every description of manufacturing industry, and all the people in it are fed by the farmer. So with Paterson, Millville, and other

the make up the deficiency; if it over to be good they want but little. It is the foreign market there are also the fereign market there are also the fereign market the manufactured products within a radius of the manufactured products within a radius of twenty miles from where I now stands are and tow all of the manufactured products within a radius of twenty miles from where I now stands are and tow all over the country, made upmainly as they are of manufactured manufactured to manufactured products within a radius of twenty miles from where I now stands and tow all over the country, made upmainly as they are of manufactured manufactured to the farmer and theriors costs less to transport to it. It follows, then, that in the interest of agriculture everything should be done to stimulate and increase this market. There is nothing the state and to which will be of more befit to the farmer. If protective duties tend to do this by building up manufactures there will be, and the more extended to do this by building up manufactures and giving employment to labor, then any down the manufacture will be, and the more extended to do this by building up manufactures to the quatity required and the price and giving employment to labor, then say the state the farmer are the will be able to obtain. Therefore mer.

The farmer should be protected.

There farmer should be protected.

There is another element that comes the manufacture of the farmer, and protection benefits the farmer and to the protection benefits the farmer and to the protection benefits the farmer are more consulted to the protection benefits the farmer are more.

There farmer should be protected.

There is another element that comes the manufacture of the man

CORDEN CLUB.

these aparels go or from day to day and year to year circulating these raise hoods. So late as July lat of the presentation later than the presentation of the presentations.

oppressed as these Englishmen have represented no one would object to any fair and proper criticism among themselves. As a people and a nation they would have the right to express their views and condemn the wrong; but even then how far would England or my other nation be justified in direct interference with our affairs or institutions with the view of correcting what they considered to be abuses?

How would such outside interference be regarded in England if directed against any of their laws or institutions? Suppose our people were to en-

against any of their laws or institutions? Suppose our people were to engage in the laudable work of arraying
one section of England against the other, or one class of her people against
another class, how would they look
upon it? Would they not characterize
it as a unwarranted piece of interference? But when, as has been done,
false figures are used, and untrue statements are made, and books are pubhahed and circulated among our peopit based upon these false figures and
statements, for the very purpose of arstatements, for the very purpose of arraying action against section, and class against class, it seems to me that no language can be too strong in denunciation of such conduct. Viewed only gence of our people, because it assumes that we are incapable of forming a correct judgement for oursel ves.

Would it not be just as well and pro-

The New Jersey State Agricultural Society, at Wassers, State Agricultural Society, at Wassers, State Agricultural Seciety, State Agricultural Seciety State Seciety State Section Sect

ties is changer to-day then it was thir by or own treasty-free years ago. (Gandadal in our name.)

leader is evidently satisfied with the result of the frecent local elections is

As to what the readjusters have done for the people of the state his account number of school houses and length-ened the term of the school sessions, and there are twice as many children now receiving education in the public chools as under the bourbon rule They have increased and improved the ccommodations for the insone and therwise belpless; they have reduced the taxes; put the finances of the state in order, and the treasury has now noney in hand to pay all the just and due obligations of the state. That is, in brief, Gan. Mahone's account. If it is incorrect his opponents have the opportunity to show it to be so.

Meantime this, further, is to be said for Gen. Mahone He was the first Virginian of prominence and force who took the part of the colored people is politics. He has constantly been opposed and abused, that not only by the "bourbons," so-called, but by class of Republican political trade whose habit was to play into the hands of the Democrate by putting up men to be beaten, whereupon they asked for federal officers for these beaten Re publicans, and not infrequently got the very Democrats who beat them at the polls to go to Washington and ask for office for them. By this political knavery, which has been practiced not only in Virginia but in all the southern states, the Democrats contrived to keep the state government in their own hands, and the politics of the state were debauched for the benefit of a ring of politicians of both parties.

Gen. Mahone's movement upset this arrangement in Virginia. He openly told the colored people that their votes should be cast and counted. He caused them to receive a share of such offices as they were capable of filling. He addressed them on political topics, not always wisely, perhaps, but at any rate he made them feel that they were a part of the body politic. He invited he Republicans to join him, and many did; but some Republican politicians, who saw that he would spoil their plans, have very bitterly opposed. It was to their interest that Virginia should remain Democratic. Gan Ma none has aimed to overthrow the Demo cratic rule, and has substantially done so. That is undoubtedly a good thing for Virginia Just now Mahone is alarming the bourbons by bringing forcities in the state, as well as and districts all over the country. There are seventeen cities in New Jersey containing 524,795 people, nearly all of whom are either directly or indirectly dependent upon the manufactories in them, all of whom are fed by the fartist here a wide field for labor, quite is nearly all of whom are fed by the fartist here a wide field for labor, quite is nearly all of whom are fed by the fartist here a wide field for labor, quite is nearly all of whom are fed by the fartist here a wide field for labor, quite is nearly all of whom are fed by the fartist here a wide field for labor, quite is nearly all of whom are fed by the fartist here a wide field for labor, quite is nearly all of publicans in the north who do not like the state next year away from the Democrats. There are Republicans in the north who do not like the state next year away from the Democrats. But either they do not under the state next year away from the Democrats. stand the situation in Virginia, or they

> Gratitude Beyond Expression HAMPTON C H, S C, May 2, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs:-The result of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my case has been astonishing so much so that I can find no words in which to express my indebtedness to

have a policy in mind which looks to

keeping the southern states solidly

you, REV. W. H. PRENTIES. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quarantine Notice.

WARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF imington will be enforced from May lat

Pilots will bring all vessels from porta South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Han.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, stamer, tag boat, lighter, or boat of any kind te go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every wessel must be anchored as far to the east.

Smithville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thouns F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so optasined will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and unfo to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of 220 for each and every offence will be enforced against any persenviolating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

W. G. CURTIS, N. D. Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

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50 Kogs and Tube BUITER,

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225 Boxes MEAT. 50 Boxes CHEESE,

For sale by

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25 Bbis BUNGS,

250 Keis NAILS,

500 Bundles HOOP IRON. 25 Bbis GLUB.

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FULL STOCK ON HAND,

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BALTINGE, Mo., May 22, 1883.

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Biver, N. C., will be received until
noon of June 21, 1885, and spened immediately thereafter.

Biank forms, specifications and information can be had on application to this
office.

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JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUN-TY, N. C.

DEACTICES in the courts of Carteret,

THOMAS E. GILMAN,

Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, N C BRANBON'S

C. Business Directory for 1883.

BOON TO BE INSUED.

OTH EDITION-THE YEAR OF PUBLI CATION.

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CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CHARLES OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

sicaf reways by though alised, aroused Oh! hot best me ted all in Ame to Cali Iwo ph One sa ritation anothe debility base of long in long of this we all of g

THE PARTY OF THE P

Sh. —My motives for the publica-tion of the most unusual statements which follow, are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most decep-tive influences by which they have ever bee surrounded. It is a fact that to day

thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in communication, On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city suroun ded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my

own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realise at times that they are unusually tired and caunot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened tself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times a neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my lood often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no bet-ter. I next noticed a peculiar color and edor about the fluids I was passing -also that there were large quantitie day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum apeared upon the surface, and a sediment selviced in the bottom. And yet
I did not realise my danger, for, indeed,
seeing these symptoms continually, I
finally became accustomed to them, and
my suspicion was wholly disarmed by
the fact that I had no pain in the afthe fact that I had no pa peared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realise my dauger, for, indeed, fected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I can-

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses, even ught it may then be too late. I realised, at last my critical condition and aroused mysely to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irmation: another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pittable. The alight symptoms I at first experienced wore developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to eats of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My like sas a torture to myself and friends, I mad retain no food upon my stoman, sad lived wholly by injections. I was living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convultively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and controllable in the state of the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights 1 had the death-remonitery liccoughs constantly. My time was filled with tube casts and al-

trine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kindeys in its last stages. While suffering thue I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that It was our last interiew, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under in observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practical physician and a graduate of the school, I cherished the prejudice both manural and common with all regular functioners, and derided the idea of my medicine outside the regular chantes being the least beneficial. So solutious, however, was Dr. Foote, that kilous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I faally promised I would waive my rejudice and try the remedy he so galy recommended. I began its use at he lat day of June and took it acceeding to directions. At first it sicked me, but this I thought was a good as for, me in my debilitated condition.

continued to take it; the stehening action departed and I was sale to reation departed and I was shie to reacod upon my stomach. In a few
I I noticed a dacided change for
better as also did my wife and
mis. My hicoughs ceased and I exinaced less pain than formach. I
so rejoiced at this improved conaction that, upon what I had believed
a few days before was my dying
I rowed, in the presence of my
my and friends, should I recover I

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1883.

NO HOME EXEMPT.

The source of Those Mysterious Troubles That Come to Every Household Explained.

The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature and emapates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

The Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

The Hill have been surfiely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition while to Warner's Safe Cur. the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly notice in the condition while the condition while

A nerica are caused by Bught's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like trash statement, but I apprepared to fully enfy it. Kight's disease has no thit netice a suppose of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain what was in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die dail, whose burials are authorized by a dissician's certificate of "Beart Disease" "Appoplery," "Pan lysis," "piual Complaint," "Rheumatism, "neumonia," and other common diseases, when in plaint," "Rheumatism, "Pneumonia," and other common diseases, when in reality is was Bright's Disease of the kidueys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realise the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and

consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, juheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realised the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and a such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney difficulty. Oertain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazzard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified In a ware that such an unqualified statement at this, comming Trom me, known as I am, throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements, based upon facts which I amprepared to produce, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be suffierers such as I was, is an ample inguierers such as I was, is an ample inguierers from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

INTERQRETED. By REV. H. W. MoR.

RIS, D. D. The grandest object of Creation is the SUN. Centre of Life, Heat, Attraction and Chemical Action. Its natural wonders and spiritual teachings are alike marvelous, and make a book of absorbing and intense interest. The great problems of the Material Universe unfolded and illustrated Nature shown to be a Revelation of God in the noblest and most perfect sense. Highly commended, "Every fact of nature is made to repeat some lesson of His gosel."—N. Y. Evangelist. "Both scientific and devout."—Rev. A. C. George, D. D., Chicago. "A startling revelation concerning the wonders and glories of the Sun."—Rider J. W. McGarvey, Lexington, Ry. "Interesting, instructive and very suggestive,"—Bishop Jaggar, of Ohio. It sells fast and pleases all. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago. Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. may 13 2m statement at this, comming from me, consequences.

### J. B. HENION, M. D

tent, als necessarily a transient social enomenon, which will quickly disappear as the institutions of government are brought more into harmony with the interests and aspirations of the masses of the people, In "The Last General P. H. Sheridan recounts the operations of the cavalry divisions unoperations of the cavalry divisions under his command during the week preceding the surrender of Lee, and offers a highly important contribution to the history of the late war. William S. Holman, M. C., makes a striking exhibit of "The Increase of Public Expenditures," and insists upon the nccessity for unceasing vigilance on the part of the people, lest the burdens of part of the people, lest the burdens of governmental administration become intolerable. "Democracy and Moral Progress" by O. B. Frochingham, is a philosophic forcast of the probable outcome of "government by the people themselves." Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent of the Reformatory at Progress N. V. penints out some "Needed" Elmira, N. Y., points out some "Needed Reforms in Prison Management;" Thomas Sergeant Perry writes of "Sci ence and the imagination;" Geo. E. Warning, Jr., of "Sanitary Drainage;" Elbridge T. Gerry of "Cruelty to Chil-dren;" and finally there is a Symposium on "Church Attendance"-the question whether the churches are growing to be less of a power for good now than in former times—the symposiasts being "A Non-Church-Goer," Eev. Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New

It is predicted that within twenty years ward meetings will be held throughout St. Petersburg, and that candidates will be going around among the gin milis telling the bar-keepers to give "the boys" all they want.

Au old editor complains that type-netters as a rule are a drinking class, it is not to be wondered at, as they set 'em up so often.

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IN LOW TAS AND SLIPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES

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ville & Onslow R. R. THE TREASURER, J. O. NIXON OR and Third Street, every day, Sundays excepted, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P, M., to receive subscription to Stock of the W. W

ICE! ICE! ICE

WORLD RESPECTFULLY NOTIFY the citizens and the public generally, that I have laid in a full supply of choice ICE and am fully prepared to fill orders to all points on Rail Roads and Rivers, and hope to secure a reasonable share of patronage. B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor. june 3-3m New Ice House.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company,

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFECE.

WILMANGTON, N. C., May 22, 1882. N PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION dopted by the the Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, at a meeting held this day, a SPECIAL MEETthe Office of the Company, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 21ST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, 'to take into consideration the locating and building of a Railroad from some point on the said Wilmington & Weldon Railroad south of Wilson to Florence, 15°C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augustia Railroad, or some point east thereof on said road; and such further action in this matter as the said Stockholders assembled in meeting may consider proper."

J. W. THOMPSON, May 27-tm 14 A. Secretary,

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Doeskins and MERICAN AND IMPORTED, Which he will cut and make to order,

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Kichmond and Petersburg Railroad Co



OMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th LEAVE RICHMOND-SOUTH

b', Fast Mail, darfy, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pulman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

M. Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aikes, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Binfi, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday. 7.30 A M, Freignt daily (except Sundays LEAVE PETERSBIRG-NORTH

M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester, Pailman Sleepers be-tween Charleston and Milford, Va 7.30 A M. Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting
Bith Richmond, Frederick sharg
and Potomae Raifroad for all
points east and west Also making connection with Chespeshie
and Ohio Raifroad for the Virginia Springs and all points
porth and west. This train steps
at Manchester, Chester and Custrains. Pullman sleepers on this
train between Charleston and
New York,

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pm, \*2 30a m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 00 a m and †3 00 p n, and \*11 20 p m.

Arrive at New York at 15 30 p m and 19 30 p p m, and 15 50 a m.
1 Daily, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the \$50 m, trains to New York, and on the \$40 m trains to Washington CATAYLOR



THE GENUINE Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN THE WORLD

have received highest Awards at the intennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America. EVERY MACRIME WARRANTED BY THE MATERIA

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PROSPECTUS.

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FOR

1883

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THE WILLINGTON POST.

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SAFE

Commercial,

Railroad.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH. BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL IT IS OPPOSED TO

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows: RINGS AND CLIQUES Passenger trains, daily ..... 1242 and 4:12 P.M.

Arrive at Weldon ..... 242and 5:56 P.M. Freight trains daily, ex-Arrive at Weldon 2:10 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON. Passenger Trains, daily ..... 2:25 A. M. 1 P.M. 

Arrive at Petersburg.... 10:00 P.M Train leaving Petersburg at 4:12 P. M stops only at Beiffeld.

Sleeping cars and first class cosches or No chauge of cars between Wilmington and Washington. ADVERTISING RATES LOW

Through tickets soid to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage hecked through. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

Preight trains on this road are intensed acclusively for freight, and no provision made on them for the comfort and convience of passengers. Persons who trave those trains are specially notified that if are liable to delays, inconveniences or risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their of fices for the sale of thekets for field ht trains North bound freight trains stop of night at Mt Air, and all manengers will be discharged at that point.

W. J. Smows, Dispatcher of Trains.

EDWARD H. KING, Attorney and Courseller at Law

WILMINGTON, N. C. REFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESS. E. E. Burruss, President First Sain. Sank and C. M. Stelman, President B RAILROADS.

THE MOSTS OF PROPERTY STATES AND THE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Welden R. T

Company ....

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 12, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 13, 1863, at 830 p. n Passenger Trains on the W. d W. Rai road will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESTRAIN

Daily-Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. 8.10 P M

GER TRAIN, Daily-No. 40 South

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sun-day via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close onnection for all points north via Rich nond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5:15 A. M., Raily expent Sundays.

Freight leaving Wilson, Freight leaving Wilson, Baily except Sundays, General Sup't,

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent, may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'
PETERSUBRG, VA., May 18, 1882.)

Nos. 43 North,

Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot at Weidon
Leave Weidon

GAN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OPEICE Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C. May 18, 1882

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE AND AFTER May 13, 1882, at 1.00 P., the following Passenger Schedule

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington 9.30 P M
Leave Florence 2.55 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction 6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia 6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia 10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction 10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at 1.52 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington 6.10 A M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSEN Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, 

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily-No.
43 East.

Train 43 stops at all stations. Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7 A. M. and 5.15 P M., daily. Beturning, leave Tarboro at 4.50 A M and 10 P M daily. Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, White-relle, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halfax for Scotland Neck at 3.55 P. M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7 A. M. daily. Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. B. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Alken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 48. All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington. JCHN F. DIVINE.

A. POPE, Gen'l Fassenger Agent, may 18-17

Carolina Central Raroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT | WILMINGTON, N. C.,June B, 1883,

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

N and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Rail-PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS

TRAIN: DAILY.

Leave Wilmington......7.10 P M Leave Raleigh at .......7.35 P M Arrive at Charlotte at ......7,00 A M

Leave Charlotte at........ 8.45 P M Arrive Kaleigh at........ 8.30 A M Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A M Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No. 1. Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 de do Saiurday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAII; EXPRESS AND FREIGHT,

Daily except Sundays. Leave Charlotte....... Leave Shelby 7700 A. M Arrive at Charlotte 10530 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close confec-tion at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Chartotte with, Shelby Division Train.

P. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARRER

AND PERFUMER. 29 HARKET STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

M'T MANT PRIENDS IN SMITHVILLS

BROWN & PEARSON.

CARRIONABLICHAIR DESIRENG AND

large number of spectators, probably two thousand. Everything passed off without an accident or interruption of any kind. Precisely at 2.20 the immense red hull, concerning which so much has been written and said within the words of the secretary. The Senator said that he did not propose to the past eight years, slid easily into the Christiana and floated gracefully up enter into any discussion upon the sub the stream, evincing great buoyancy.
The spectators cheered as Miss Nillie
Benson, daughter of Captain N. R.
Engage of control of the United States Navy at such
He would, however, say that the navy
was a reproach to the country, and he
would put himself down squarely in fa Benson, crashed a bottle of wine over Benson, crashed a bottle of wine over the monitor's bow and christened her so that we would have a navy which the Amphitrite. As the vessel touched would not be something to laugh at. the east side of the stream broadside Many people, he said, argued that there she slid back from the muddy bank and settled within a short distance of the and that a war was impossible. He

ful launch ever seen in the city." They stood on the brow of the San Jacinto, a Brazilian steamer lying a short distance north of the ways of the monitor, and just as the vessel shot acress the creek the secretary waved his hat to J. T. Gause, who stood some twenty feet below on the deck of a scow, and exclaimed: "Allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Gause." Senator Hawley also saluted Mr. Gause, who removed his hat and expressed his thanks .-Gathered on the wharf and around the vessel were the following prominent officials from Washington: Phillip Hichborn, superintendent naval construction; T. B. Wilson, chief constructor; Wm. H, Shock, engineer in chief of the bureau of steam engineers; T. L. Fernall, naval constructor, and chief engineer Henderson of the naval adyisory board; chief engineers C. H. Loring, George B. Johnsen and McElwee and Secretary Chandler's private secretary. John Fowler, superintendent of Roach's shipyard, and H. C. Shock, son of engineer Shock, both from Chester, were also present, besides a large number of prominent Wilmingtonians.

and thus far has cost the government about \$40,000. From 1877 until within a few months nothing was done with the monitor. The contract for the equipment of the vessel has not yet been given out, but her full cost when finished will amount to considerable. finished will amount to considerably Ordinary, over \$1,000,000. The total weight of Good Ordinary, the hull, which is decked over and pro-vided with bulkheads, as it now floats is 1 2 5 tone. When finished the will is 1,325 tons. When finished she will weigh 3,875 tons, which includes machinery armament, coal, etc. Now she stands out of water forward 12 feet 10 inches and aft 9 feet 6 inches. When finished but 2 feet 6 inches will appear above the water line. It is not known at all when the huge vessel, intended only for harbor defense, will be completed, and the hull may float here for many months or seven years.

When the monitor was cut loose several row boats filled with men and boys took up their positions in the stream directly opposite the yards. They were beckoned to go back, but at \$1 55 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of failing to retreat in time were caught CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady by the huge wave sent forward by the Amphitrite's broadside. Two of the little crafts were turned completely upeide down in the mud and rushes, the occupants crawling out in a dilapidated condition. Other boats standing ordinary, at right angles with the stream were Good Ordinary shot up into the mud and anchored. No one was hurt.

Upon leaving the yard the Washington men and the President and Vice President of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company left for the Clayton House, where a table had been set for twenty guests. Secretary Chandler oc-cupied the head of the table, and the party were provided with a seasonable lunch. The secretary, when the table

had been cleared, arose and said: One year ago when I assumed the duties of secretary I found three iron clads building in as many navy yards on the Atlantic seaboard. There had been many controversies in regard to them before numerous naval boards firm at \$1 25 for Strained, and \$1 30 which had been appointed to examine them and report. Some advanced the theory that they would not float with their batteries, and others that they would. Meanwhile nothing had been done with their batteries. would. Meanwhile nothing and done with them after 1877. They lay ring the yards of contra They had become a by-word and a re-They had become a by-word and a represent to the nation. Controversies had arisen about them, running into personalities and politics. The first thing to do, in my opinion, was to launch the ressels and find out whether or not they would float. An appropriation was made by Congress and the contractors promptly performed their part of the agreement. The Puritan, Terror and Amphritite now float, and the displacement of each does not vary one inch from the calculations previously made, thus proving that the erigiously made, thus proving that the origi-nal designs had been faithfully carried out. And you have all seen the Am-phritite float. With the turrets and ent she surely will not sink so there as not to be a serviceable vense. There never was any doubt in my minut that the vensels would be strong and most serviceable crafts for harbonisms and built and the serviceable crafts for harbonisms.

ber next. There is no evidence what-ever that the contracts of March, 1877, Very Successful Launch of the Amphritrite--Secretary Chandler Speaks Concerning Monitors and says He always had Faith in Them.

The double-turret monitor Amphitrite was launched yesterday afternoon at the yards of the Harlan & Hollings worth Company in the presence of a large number of speciators, probably are now no longer a by word and a re-

was no necessity of a powerful navy, that we were at peace with the world, bridge. Afterwards she was brought back to the wharf of the company.
Secretary Chandler, Senator Hawley and several other gentlemen occupied a commanding view of the "most beau-

sible that such a strife as the rebellion would come to pass, and yet ere we following were the knew it one of the most terrible domestic struggles the world ever saw was under way. He would always give what votes he had toward erecting a navy. Let appropriations, he added, be made, whether they be two or ten million dollars a year, and perhaps in ten or twelve year the country would ten or twelve year the country would be supplied with sufficient water pro-He advocated the swift cruisers, with all possible speed in them, and the armament as light as could be with safety. The monitors for harbor defenses were necessary. In concluding he added his congratulations to ose the secretary had tendered Mr.

After some other brief remarks the party left for New York at 5.17.

WANTED. 5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will giving full description of the same.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

W. P. CANADAY.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-The market opened firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that figure.

Rosin.—Quoted steady at \$1 25 for

George F. Young superintended the launching of the monitor, assisted by his efficient corps of men.

The Amphitrite was begun in 1875, tations.

The Amphitrite was begun in 1875, tations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Marketsteady with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

REUEIPTS.

Cotton Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, 150 casks. 944 bbls 82 Crude Turpentine, June 51.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - The market was steady at 35 cents per gallon, with no sales reported. Rosin.-The market was steady at \$1 25 for Strained and \$1 30 for Good trained. We hear of sales at quota-TAR-The market was quoted firm

with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2,00 for Soft and Virgin. Corron-Market quoted firm. Sales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling.—

The following were the official quota-8 5-16 Low Middling, Middling, 10 Good Middling, 10

RECEIPTS.

Cotton 582 bale Spirits turpentine, Rosin, 221 casks 2312 bbls Tar, Orude turpentine, 254 47 "

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,-The market quoted dull at 341 cents per gallon, with for Good Strained. With sales at quo-TAB-The market was steady at

\$1 45 per bbl of 280 the, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ORUDE TURPERTIES—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$2.00 for Sen and Virgin and \$1.35 for hard. COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 10 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling,

RECEIPTE. 719 bales 157 casks 4381 bbis 231 bbis 00 bbis pirita Turpentine

94 10 104

SPIRITE TURPENTIES.—The market was quoted at 34 cents per gallos, with sales of 400 casts at 34 cents. Rostw.—The market was firm at \$1 2

TAR-Market firm at \$1 50 per bi

CRUDE TURPENTINE Market firm Sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard an \$2,00 for Soft and Virgin, COTTON—Market quoted steady sales on a basis of 10 cts for Midd The following were the official

Low Middling,

Middling • Good Middling. 10% RECEIPTS.

680 bales 163 casks 1945 bbls 38 bbls Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, 38 bble 283 bble Tar, Crude Turpentine

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The marker quoted firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that Rost N-The market firm at \$1 2

for Strained, and \$1 25 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR—Market firm at \$1 45 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm.
Sales of receips at \$1 25 for Hard and
\$2 00 for Soft and Virgin.
COTTON—Market firm with sales on
a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The
following were the official quotations: 7 1-16 cts 18 lb 8 5-16 Middling, 10 Good Middling, 10

gpirits Turpentine Rosin 76 cask 831 70 bble 225 bble Orude Turpentine

June 20.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,—The market quoted steady at 34 cts per gallon, with sales reported later of 275 casks at 34

Rosin-The market was steady \$1,20 for Strained, and \$125 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 45 per bbl please communicate with me at once, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at the

> CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin, with sales of receipts at that price.
> Cotton.—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 93 cents for Middling. The following were the office uotations: 6 13-16 cts 3 h

Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling Middling, Good Middling GECEIPTS.

175 casks 937 bbls spirits Turpentine Rosin, 547 bbla 52 bbla Crude Turpentine

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of Wilmington, at the head of a fine Shell

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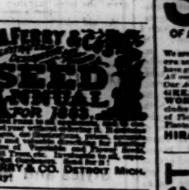


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